

(19) World Intellectual Property  
Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
12 August 2004 (12.08.2004)

PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
**WO 2004/067796 A1**

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: C23C 14/02, 16/02, C23F 1/00, C25D 5/34, 5/54, C23C 28/00, C22C 32/00, 1/10, B08B 7/00
- (21) International Application Number:  
PCT/US2004/000897
- (22) International Filing Date: 14 January 2004 (14.01.2004)
- (25) Filing Language: English
- (26) Publication Language: English
- (30) Priority Data:  
60/442,042 23 January 2003 (23.01.2003) US
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): H.C. Starck Inc. [/]; 45 Industrial Place, Newton, MA 02461-1951 (US).
- (72) Inventors; and
- (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): WU, Richard [US/US]; 3 Rosemary Lane, Chelmsford, MA 01824 (US). CURNIE, James [US/US]; 115 Upland Road, Cambridge, MA 02140 (US). BREIT, Hank [US/US]; 30 Kingsley Circle, Attleboro, MA 02703 (US). BALLARD, Larry [US/US]; 10 Amherst Road, Watertown, MA 02472 (US). MALEN, Richard [US/US]; 1 East Main Street, Ayer, MA 01432 (US). KUMAR, Prabhat [US/US]; 31 Pinewood Drive, Framingham, MA 01701 (US). SHIELD, John [US/US]; 4457 Brooks Road, Cleveland, OH 44105 (US). DESBERG, Robert [US/US]; 13875 East Paradise Lane, Scottsdale, AZ 85259 (US).
- (74) Agent: EYL, Diderico, Van; Bayer Chemicals Corporation, 100 Bayer Road, Pittsburg, PA 15205-9741 (US).
- (81) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of national protection available): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.
- (84) Designated States (unless otherwise indicated, for every kind of regional protection available): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), Eurasian (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European (AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR), OAPI (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).
- Published:**
- with international search report
  - before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments
- For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

(54) Title: PRE-PLATING SURFACE TREATMENTS FOR ENHANCED GALVANIC-CORROSION RESISTANCE

(57) Abstract: The invention relates to a method that involves (a) removing graphite from at least one surface of a metal graphite composite material; (b) chemically cleaning or plasma etching the surface of the metal graphite composite material; (c) applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material, and thereby forming an intermediate layer; (d) applying a metal coating on the intermediate layer, and thereby forming a composite material. The invention also relates to a composite material comprising (a) a metal graphite composite substrate having at least one surface that is substantially free of graphite; (b) a metal-containing intermediate layer located on a surface of the substrate; and (c) a metal coating on the intermediate layer.

WO 2004/067796 A1

**PRE-PLATING SURFACE TREATMENTS**  
**FOR ENHANCED GALVANIC-CORROSION RESISTANCE**

5

**BACKGROUND**

Metal-coated metal (or metal alloy) graphite composite materials have been used in thermal applications. Unfortunately, conventional methods for coating such metal graphite composite materials have disadvantages. For instance, it has been discovered that when conventionally coated metal graphite composite materials are used, graphite extends into and often protrudes through a metal coating, and thereby results in the coating to fail. Such a fiber protruding through a metal coating creates a channel for communication of moisture which causes corrosion. Also, fibers protruding through the coating also provide a channel for gas permeation through the composite.

15

Another problem of conventionally metal graphite composite materials is that the difference in the thermal expansion coefficients between the surface graphite in the composite material and the coating causes cracks in the brittle metal coating. Such defects impair the performance of the metal graphite composite materials.

For the foregoing reasons, it would be advantageous to develop a metal-coated metal graphite composite material that is hermetically sealed.

20

For the foregoing reasons, it would be advantageous to develop a metal-coated metal graphite composite material that is impervious to chemicals.

For the foregoing reasons, it would be advantageous to develop metal-coated graphite material that is corrosion resistant.

25

For the foregoing reasons, there is a need to develop a method that produces a metal-coated metal graphite composite material that is corrosion-resistant.

For the foregoing reasons, there is a need to develop a method that produces a metal-coated metal graphite composite material that is hermetically sealed.

30

### **SUMMARY**

The invention relates to a method that involves (a) removing graphite from at least one surface of a metal graphite composite material; (b) chemically cleaning or plasma etching the surface of the metal graphite composite material; (c) applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material, and thereby forming an intermediate layer; (d) applying a metal coating on the intermediate layer, and thereby forming a metal-coated metal graphite composite material. The invention also relates to a metal-coated metal graphite composite material which can be made from such a method, e.g., a metal-coated metal graphite composite material comprising (a) a metal graphite composite substrate having at least one surface that is substantially free of graphite; (b) a metal-containing intermediate layer located on the substrate; and (c) a metal coating on the intermediate layer.

### **DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES**

These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become better understood with reference to the following description and appended claims, where:

Fig. 1 is a picture of an aluminum graphite composite material that is made in accordance to the invention; and

Fig. 2 is a picture of an aluminum graphite composite material made without supplemental surface modifications (not in accordance to the invention), in which fibers protrude a nickel coating.

### **DESCRIPTION**

The invention relates to a method comprising (a) removing graphite from at least one surface of a metal graphite composite material; (b) chemically cleaning or plasma etching the surface of the metal graphite composite material; (c) applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material, and thereby forming an intermediate layer; (d) applying a metal coating on the intermediate layer, and thereby forming a metal-coated metal graphite composite material. Preferably, the composite material formed in step (d) of the method has a surface that is hermetically sealed or

corrosion-resistant or both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant. The invention also relates to a metal-coated composite material comprising (a) a metal graphite composite substrate having at least one surface that is substantially free of graphite; (b) a metal-containing intermediate layer located on a surface of the substrate; and (c) a metal coating on the intermediate layer.

The metal graphite composite material from whose surface graphite is removed can be any metal graphite composite material, which when used in accordance with the invention, enables the production of a metal-coated metal graphite composite material of the invention. Generally, the metal graphite composite material can be an aluminum graphite composite material, a copper graphite composite material, a magnesium graphite material, or combinations of such materials. Also, aluminum alloy graphite composite materials, copper alloy graphite composite materials, magnesium alloy graphite materials, and combinations of the foregoing can be used.

The metal graphite composite material is preferably a metal matrix composite that includes random in-plane discontinuous fibers. Use of random in-plane discontinuous fibers permits a high fiber volume fraction in the metal matrix composite ("in plane" as used herein is understood as the X-Y plane, e.g., the plane parallel to the bonded surface of a heat sink). Further, by using in-plane oriented fibers, substantially all of the fibers can contribute to the control of the coefficient of thermal expansion in the X-Y plane. Though Z-direction coefficient of thermal expansion is not controlled by in-plane fibers, such control is generally unnecessary for heat sink applications because the integrated circuit or other object is attached to an X-Y oriented surface of the heat sink.

Advantageously, use of these in-plane oriented fibers permits selection of a coefficient of thermal expansion over a wide range of values. A desired volume fraction of in-plane oriented fibers is selected to obtain a desired coefficient of thermal expansion. By orienting substantially all of the fibers in the X-Y plane, a very high volume fraction can be obtained. This permits selection of the volume fraction over a wide range and a corresponding ability to select a wide range of coefficient of thermal expansion values.

In one embodiment, the metal graphite composite material has a volume fraction of random in-plane discontinuous fibers ranging from about 0.15 to about

0.6. In another embodiment, a minority of the random in-plane discontinuous fibers are oriented out of plane by an angle greater than about 10°. In a preferred embodiment, the random in-plane discontinuous fibers are uniformly distributed within the metal matrix composite. Preferably, the metal matrix composite material is an aluminum graphite composite material.

The metal graphite composite material generally has a carbon fiber content that is sufficient to enable the material to be used in accordance with the invention. In one embodiment, the composite material has a carbon fiber content that is at least about 30 wt.%, or at least about 40 wt.%. In one embodiment, the metal graphite composite material has a carbon fiber ranging from about 30 wt.% to about 40 wt.%. The metal graphite composite material of can have carbon fiber content of various quantities. In one embodiment, the carbon content is at least about 15%. In another embodiment, the carbon content ranges from about 15% to about 60%. Examples of suitable metal graphite composite materials can be found in U.S.S.N. 09/855,466, incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

Graphite can be removed from the metal graphite composite material by any technique, which enables graphite to be removed from a composite material so that a composite material of the invention can be made. For instance, graphite can be removed by a technique selected from those such as oxidation techniques, vibratory finishing techniques, plasma stripping techniques, glow discharge techniques, mechanical blasting techniques, lapping techniques, and combinations thereof. Vibratory finishing techniques generally involve the use of components and abrasives that move relative to each other's surfaces. Plasma stripping techniques generally involve partially ionized gas (e.g. Ar) containing an equal number of positive and negative charges, as well as some other number of non-ionized gas particles, striking the surfaces of the components. Glow discharge techniques generally involve the use of globally neutral regions, as well as regions containing net positive and negative charge particles striking the surfaces of the components. Most thin film processes use "plasma" and "glow discharge" interchangeably. Mechanical blasting techniques generally involve the use of abrasive materials such as glass beads, alumina powders, impinge under pressure on the surfaces of components. Lapping techniques generally involve the use of liquid abrasive media

that is injected between components and rotating plates on one or both sides of components. These techniques are known to the skilled artisan.

When oxidation is selected as a technique for removing graphite, the metal graphite composite material can be oxidized by any technique that enables the removal of at least some of the graphite from a surface of the metal graphite composite material. Preferably, the metal graphite composite material is oxidized by heating the metal graphite composite material to a temperature that is sufficiently high to oxidize the composite material and remove graphite from the composite material. Generally, the maximum temperature at which the metal graphite composite material is oxidized is below the melting temperature of the metal graphite composite material. In one embodiment, the temperature at which the metal graphite composite material is oxidized is at least about 250° C.

The amount of graphite removed from a surface of the metal graphite composite material is sufficient to enable the metal graphite composite material to be made in accordance to the method of the invention. In one embodiment, at least 10% of residual graphite remains on or below the surface of the metal graphite composite material. In another embodiment, less than 10% of residual graphite remains on or below the surface of the metal graphite composite material. In another embodiment, substantially all of the graphite from the surface is removed. In another embodiment, one hundred percent of the graphite is removed from the surface.

The metal graphite composite material can be chemically cleaned by any technique that enables the metal graphite composite material to be made in accordance to the invention. Examples of suitable chemicals for cleaning a surface of the metal graphite composite material include chemicals used in higher pH alkaline chemical cleaning techniques. The metal graphite composite material is generally cleaned by dipping and rinsing operations. In one embodiment, the metal composite material is subjected to a plasma etching treatment instead of a chemically cleaning treatment.

The metal-containing intermediate layer, e.g., a film, that is applied to a surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material can contain a metal that enables the production of a metal-coated metal graphite composite material of the invention. Examples of suitable metal materials

include zinc, gold, and combinations thereof. Preferably, the metal-containing intermediate layer is applied is a zinc-containing material. More preferably, the zinc-containing material is a zincate.

The metal-containing material that is applied to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched graphite composite material generally forms an intermediate layer that can have various thicknesses. In one embodiment, the intermediate layer has thickness that is less than about 1 micron. In another embodiment, the intermediate layer has a thickness ranging from about 1 nanometer to about 1 micron.

The metal-containing intermediate layer can be applied to a surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material by any suitable technique that enables the metal graphite composite material to be treated in accordance to the method of the invention and preferably form a composite material having a surface that is hermetically sealed or corrosion-resistant or both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant. Examples of suitable techniques for applying the metal-containing material to a surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material include plating techniques, (e.g., immersion coating techniques, electroplating techniques), physical vapor deposition techniques, chemical vapor deposition techniques, ion vapor deposition techniques, and combinations thereof. These techniques are well known and known to the skilled artisan. Preferably, the metal-containing material is added to a surface of a metal graphite composite material by electroplating techniques.

The metal coating that is applied onto the intermediate layer can be made of any metal that enables the invention to be practiced. Generally, the metal of the coating will be selected from aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, rhodium, ruthenium, aluminum alloys, copper alloys, nickel alloys, gold alloys, silver alloys, rhodium alloys, ruthenium alloys, and combinations of the foregoing. In one embodiment, the metal coating applied on the intermediate layer includes multilayer coatings, e.g., a coating made of Ni and Au layers.

The metal coating that is applied by any technique that enables a suitable metal to be applied onto a surface covered by the metal-containing material. The metal coating is applied by a technique selected from plating techniques, e.g., electroplating, physical vapor deposition techniques, chemical vapor deposition

techniques, ion vapor deposition techniques, and combinations thereof. As mentioned above, these techniques are well known and known to the skilled artisan.

The metal coating is applied to the intermediate layer generally has a thickness that is less than about 100 microns. Preferably, the metal coating is at least 1 about micron, or from about 1 micron to about 75 microns. Preferably, the coating is a galvanic-corrosion resistant and hermetically sealed coating.

In use, a suitable metal graphite composite material is selected for treatment. Graphite is removed from at least one surface of a metal graphite composite material. Advantageously, fibers which extend above the surfaces and others on/in the metal surface are removed in a controlled fashion. The graphite present on the at least one surface is generally present in less than about 60% of the total surface area. In one embodiment, at least one surface of the metal graphite composite material is smoothened before the metal graphite composite material is subjected to chemical cleaning or etching, e.g., before or after graphite is removed from the surface and before the composite is subjected to chemical cleaning or plasma etching. The surface can be smoothened by a technique selected from the group consisting of lapping techniques, ivadizing techniques, peening techniques, and combinations thereof.

Once graphite has been removed from a surface of the metal graphite composite material, the metal graphite composite material is chemically cleaned or plasma etched with a suitable technique. Thereafter, an intermediate layer forms by applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material. Finally, a metal coating is applied on the intermediate layer, and the metal-coated metal graphite composite material forms. The composite material formed by the method of the invention preferably has a surface that is hermetically sealed or corrosion-resistant or both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant. Also, the composite material of the invention is preferably also impervious to chemicals. Advantageously, the metal-coated metal graphite composite material of the invention can be corrosion resistant and/or hermetically sealed under various operating conditions. To test the corrosion properties of a coated composite material, the coated composite material of the invention can be salt sprayed according to military or ASTM standards. To



test for hermeticity, a composite material of the invention can be placed in a sealed chamber which is pressured with a gas (e.g. He), and its leakage rate can be checked.

Although the present invention has been described in detail with reference to  
5 certain preferred versions thereof, other variations are possible. Therefore, the spirit and scope of the appended claims should not be limited to the description of the versions contained therein.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method comprising:
  - (a) removing graphite from at least one surface of a metal graphite composite material;
  - 5 (b) chemically cleaning or plasma etching the surface of the metal graphite composite material;
  - (c) applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material, and thereby forming an intermediate layer;
  - 10 (d) applying a metal coating on the intermediate layer, and thereby forming a metal-coated metal graphite composite material.
2. The method of Claim 1, wherein the graphite is removed by a technique selected from the group consisting of oxidation techniques, vibratory finishing techniques, plasma stripping techniques, glow discharge techniques, 15 mechanical blasting techniques, lapping techniques, and combinations thereof.
3. The method of Claim 1, wherein the composite material formed in step (d) has a surface that is hermetically sealed or corrosion-resistant or both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant.
4. The method of Claim 1, wherein in step (c), the metal-containing 20 material that is applied is a zinc-containing material.
5. The method of Claim 4, wherein the zinc-containing material is a zincate.
6. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal coating in step (d) is selected from the group consisting of aluminum, copper, nickel, gold, silver, 25 rhodium, ruthenium, aluminum alloys, copper alloys, nickel alloys, gold alloys, silver alloys, rhodium alloys, ruthenium alloys, and combinations of the foregoing.
7. The method of Claim 1, wherein metal graphite composite material has a carbon fiber content ranging from about 30 wt.% to about 40 wt.%.
8. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal graphite composite 30 material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum graphite composite materials, copper graphite composite materials, magnesium graphite materials, aluminum alloy graphite composite materials, copper alloy graphite composite materials, magnesium alloy graphite materials, and combinations thereof.

9. The method of Claim 1, wherein in step (a), graphite is removed by subjecting the metal graphite composite material to oxidization by heating the metal graphite composite material to a temperature that is sufficiently high to oxidize the composite material and remove graphite from the composite material.

5 10. The method of Claim 9, wherein the temperature is at least about 250° C.

11. The method of Claim 9, wherein the maximum temperature is below the melting temperature of the metal of the metal graphite composite material.

10 12. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal-containing material applied in step (c) forms a thin film of a zinc-containing material having thickness that is less than about 1 micron.

13. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal-containing material applied in step(c) forms a thin film of a zincate having a thickness ranging from about 1 nanometer to about 1 micron.

15 14. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal coating is applied by a technique selected from the group consisting of plating techniques, immersion coating techniques, physical vapor deposition techniques, chemical vapor deposition techniques, ion vapor deposition techniques, and combinations thereof.

20 15. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal coating is applied to a zinc-containing intermediate layer and the metal coating has a thickness that is less than about 100 microns.

16. The method of Claim 1, wherein the metal coating applied on a zinc-containing film and the metal coating is at least 1 about micron, or from about 1 micron to about 75 microns.

25 17. The method of Claim 1, wherein the method further comprises smoothening a surface of the metal graphite composite material before the metal graphite composite material is subjected to chemical cleaning or etching.

30 18. The method of Claim 17, wherein the surface is smoothened by a technique selected from the group consisting of lapping techniques, peening techniques, and combinations thereof.

19. A metal-coated composite material comprising:

(a) a metal graphite composite substrate having at least one surface that is substantially free of graphite;

(b) a metal-containing intermediate layer located on a surface of the substrate; and

(c) a metal coating on the intermediate layer.

5 20. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the at least one surface of the composite material is hermetically sealed.

21. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the at least one surface of the composite material is corrosion resistant.

22. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the at least one surface of the composite material is both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant.

10 23. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein graphite is present on the at least one surface in an amount that is less than about 60 % of the total surface area.

24. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the material is selected from the group consisting of aluminum graphite composite materials, aluminum alloy graphite composite materials, and combinations of the foregoing.

25. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the material has a carbon fiber content ranging from about 15 % to about 60 %.

26. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the metal-containing intermediate layer comprises a zinc-containing material.

20 27. The composite material of Claim 19, wherein the metal-containing intermediate layer comprises a zincate.

28. A metal-coated metal graphite composite material comprising:

(a) a metal graphite composite substrate having at least one surface that is substantially free of graphite;

25 (b) a metal-containing intermediate layer located on a surface of the substrate; and

(c) a metal coating on the intermediate layer,  
wherein the composite material is made by a method comprising:

(1) removing graphite from at least one surface of a metal graphite  
30 composite material;

(2) chemically cleaning or plasma etching the at least one surface of the metal graphite composite material;

(3) applying a metal-containing material to the surface of the chemically cleaned or plasma etched metal graphite composite material, and thereby forming an intermediate layer; and

(4) applying a metal coating on the intermediate layer, and thereby  
5 forming the metal-coated metal graphite composite material.

29. The composite material of Claim 28, wherein the metal-coated metal graphite composite material formed in step (4) has a surface that is hermetically sealed or corrosion-resistant or both hermetically sealed and corrosion resistant.

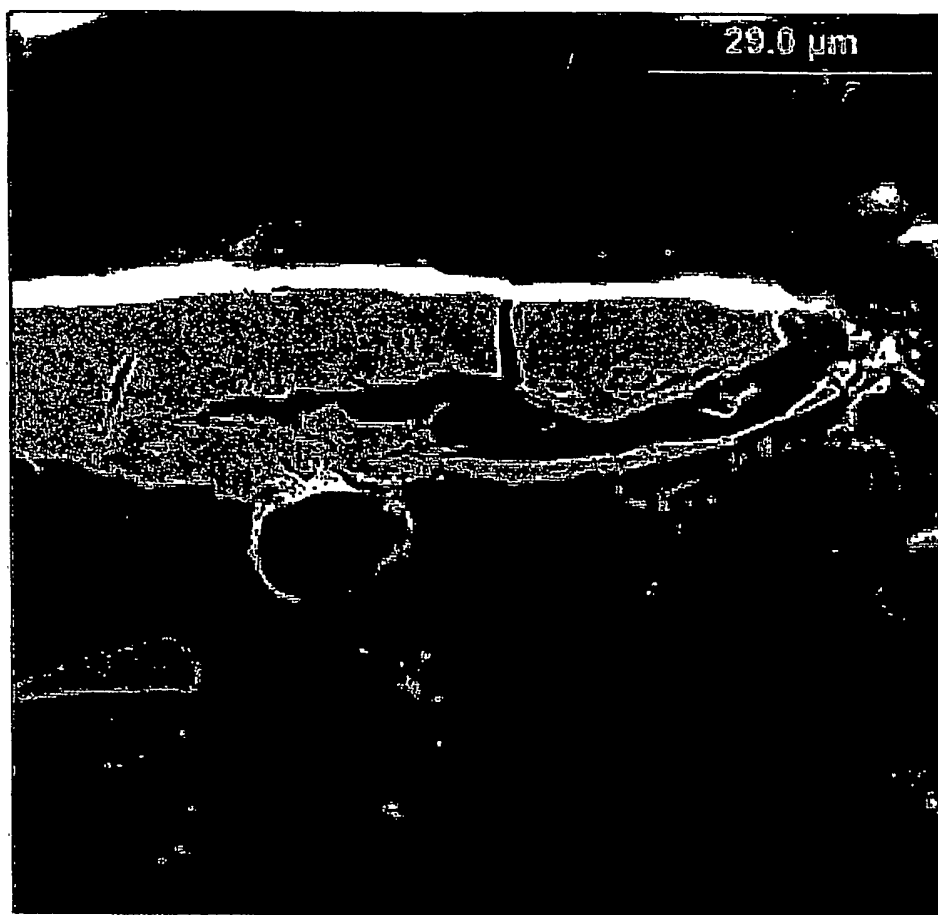


FIG. 1

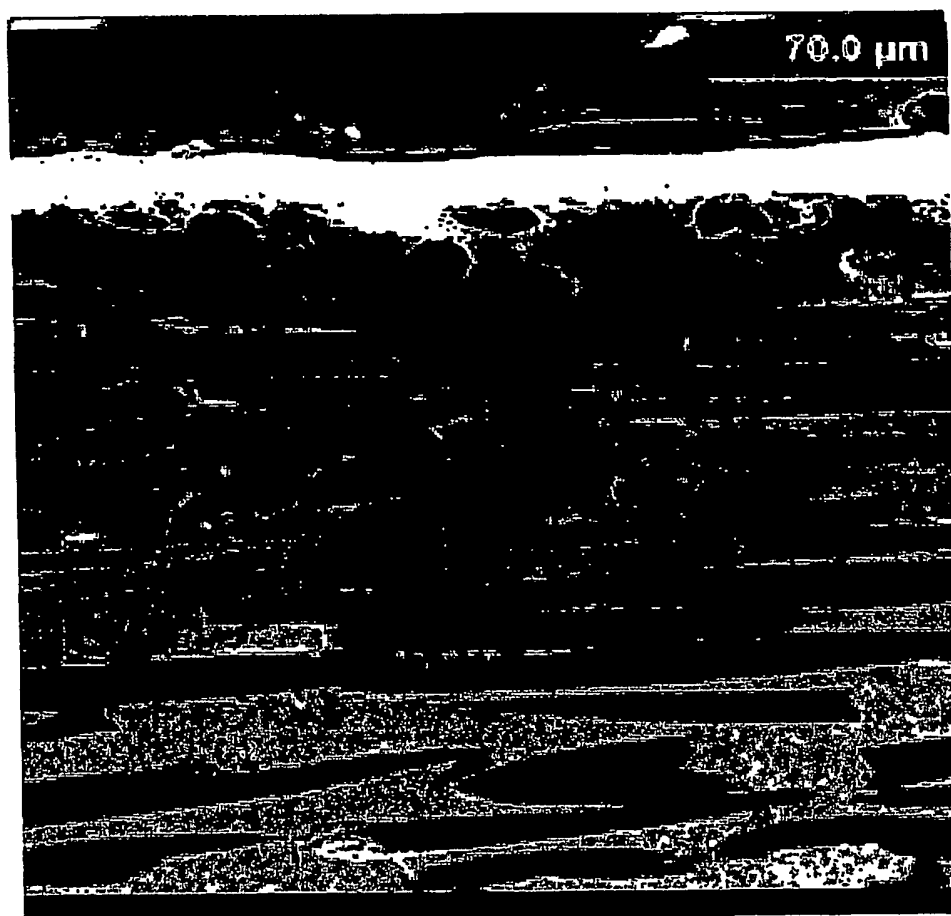


FIG. 2

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In Application No  
PCT/US2004/000897

<b>A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b>					
IPC 7	C23C14/02	C23C16/02	C23F1/00	C25D5/34	C25D5/54
	C23C28/00	C22C32/00	C22C1/10	B08B7/00	
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC					
<b>B. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>					
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)					
IPC 7 C23C C25D C22C B08B C23F					
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched					
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)					
EPO-Internal, PAJ, WPI Data					
<b>C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT</b>					
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages				Relevant to claim No.
X  A	US 5 730 853 A (BACK MARVIN J ET AL) 24 March 1998 (1998-03-24)  figures 1-3 column 1, lines 60-62 column 3, line 55 - column 4, line 36 column 6, lines 4-19, 44-47  claims 6,9  ----- -/--				1-3, 7, 8, 14-16, 19-22, 24, 28, 29 9
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.					
* Special categories of cited documents :					
*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed			*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention *X* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone *Y* document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art. *Z* document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search			Date of mailing of the international search report		
25 June 2004			02/07/2004		
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016			Authorized officer  Zech, N		



# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int. Application No  
PCT/US2004/000897

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 1999, no. 13, 30 November 1999 (1999-11-30) -&amp; JP 11 209879 A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP; DIPSOL CHEM CO LTD), 3 August 1999 (1999-08-03)</p> <p>abstract</p>	<p>1,3-8, 14, 19-22, 24-29</p>
A	<p>----- PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 0124, no. 72 (C-551), 9 December 1988 (1988-12-09) &amp; JP 63 190176 A (TOYOTA MOTOR CORP), 5 August 1988 (1988-08-05) abstract</p>	<p>1-3,9-11</p>
A	<p>----- US 3 411 995 A (SAUBESTRE EDWARD B ET AL) 19 November 1968 (1968-11-19) column 2, line 21 - column 3, line 75 abstract</p>	<p>1-3,14</p>
A	<p>----- DE 29 08 693 A (CENTRE RECH METALLURGIQUE ; PHENIX WORKS SA (BE); COCKERILL SERAING SA) 20 September 1979 (1979-09-20)</p>	<p>1-3,17, 18</p>
A,P	<p>----- US 2003/024611 A1 (CORNIE JAMES A ET AL) 6 February 2003 (2003-02-06) cited in the application the whole document</p> <p>-----</p>	

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

In International Application No  
PCT/US2004/000897

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5730853	A	24-03-1998	NONE	
JP 11209879	A	03-08-1999	NONE	
JP 63190176	A	05-08-1988	NONE	
US 3411995	A	19-11-1968	DE 1521929 A1 GB 1145352 A SE 323562 B	19-03-1970 12-03-1969 04-05-1970
DE 2908693	A	20-09-1979	BE 864685 A1 BE 864724 A1 DE 2908693 A1 FR 2419336 A1 GB 2017762 A LU 80996 A1	03-07-1978 11-09-1978 20-09-1979 05-10-1979 10-10-1979 18-06-1979
US 2003024611	A1	06-02-2003	WO 2004015150 A2 US 2003164206 A1	19-02-2004 04-09-2003